

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping

Steamers.

**THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
*(Taking Cargo at through rates to
NEW YORK.)*

The Co.'s Steamship
Kaisow,
W. S. THOMPSON, Com-
mander, will be despatch-
ed as above on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 7, 1888. 1728

UNION LINE.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship
Antonio,
Capt. WALLACE, will be
despatched for the above
Port on TUESDAY, the 21st Instant, at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, September 15, 1886. 1781

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 The Co.'s Steamship
Prometheus,
 Captain Wansyer, will be
 despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
 Hongkong, September 14, 1886. 1789

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.
Steamship
Ravenna
will leave for the above
place about 24 hours after her arrival with
the outward English Mails.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, September 13, 1886. 176

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I. American Ship
Alexander McNeil,
G. W. DAVID, Master, will leave
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 28, 1886. 164

FOR NEW YORK.
The American Barque
Annie W. Weston,
DUNCAN, Master, will load her
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 13, 1886. 176

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 100 A.1. American Ship
T. F. Oakes,
Chief, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1866. 172

INSURANCES.

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. \$5

NOTICE.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 98

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

THE Underwriters are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 1, 1927.

100

An incident took place yesterday afternoon at the inquest on the body of the man who was killed at Hingham, which cannot be said to reflect much credit on the Acting Coroner (Mr. Mitchell-Innes). From what we learn it appears that the Acting Coroner, after badgering one of the witnesses, who had given his evidence in a straightforward and intelligent manner, asked the question, what was done for the man. The witness had already told the Acting Coroner that the man had been removed from the spot where the accident took place to the top of the bank as quickly as possible, and that he was dead when he reached the bank. On the Coroner putting his question, therefore, the witness, who seemed surprised that such a manifestly absurd question should have been put to him, asked in return in a quiet and respectful manner: 'Was there any good in doing anything for a dead man?' On hearing this the Coroner evidently lost his temper, and injudiciously showed it by saying in a somewhat excited manner: 'I do not know whether you mean to be impertinent or not.' Witness protested that he had not the slightest intention of being impertinent, and there was certainly nothing disrespectful or impertinent in his manner. And he again explained that there was no time to do anything for the man. Mr. Mitchell-Innes has evidently to learn the true way to uphold the dignity of his Court. It is not by putting absurd questions to intelligent men, and then when their absurdity is exposed by losing his temper, that he can hope to do so. He has also to learn that witnesses have sensibilities as well as Coroner, and that where a witness gives his evidence in a straightforward way, it is not only impertinent but discourteous to badger him.

M. Jules Blancbino, the Deputy of Cochon China to the French Parliament, was a passenger from Marseilles to Saigon by the M. M. Co.'s mail steamer *Androy*.

The correspondent of a Berlin journal writes that no fewer than fifty-six war correspondents are at Athens waiting for the Greek war, and are out of work.

From Aachen within eleven days from the 10th to the 21st August, no less than 318 invalids were despatched by steamer to healthier localities. At this rate the army in Aachen will soon be too much enfeebled to hold its own.—*Strait Times Translation.*

The *Jana Bodi* is assured by a correspondent that the most effective way to keep the ground from becoming so dry as to be a hindrance to the growth of the crops is, when building, to spread over the spot a layer of fine sand stamped compactly. A layer of sand of equal thickness is then laid over it, and upon that the floor. When so constructed, the floor will be said always remain dry from the soil. It is absorbing the moisture of the soil. The sand layer and hence the floor are secured from dampness and continue dry. To keep away white ants, the laying of a layer of coal dust under ground floors, has proved highly serviceable owing to the inability of these destructive insects to make their way through it.

A RUSSIAN telegram, dated St. Petersburg August 8, and published in the London *Globe*, shows that Lord Rosebery has taken up strong ground with regard to the Russian occupation of Batumi. It reads as follows:—Lord Rosebery, in his note to Sir Robert Morier on the Batumi Question, states that, in a conversation with the Russian Ambassador, he had dwelt upon the validity of 'Treaties, and pointed out the introduction of a single article of a Treaty without the consent of the other signatories. Moreover, Russia adhered to this principle at the London Conference, and at the Conference of Constantinople. Lord Rosebery maintained that Article 59 of the Berlin Treaty was binding upon Russia, otherwise it would not have been inserted in the Treaty. The Protocol proved that all the Powers re-acted the Article as obligatory, and England could not, therefore, recognize the action of Russia.

The centenary of the publication of the first edition of the poems of Burns was celebrated on Saturday, the 7th August, at Kilmarnock. The demonstration was attended by 30,000 persons. The centennial address was delivered by Mr. Jas. H. Stoddart, LL.D., Editor of the *Glasgow Herald*. Having briefly alluded to the importance and the significance in the Scotch national life of the first edition of Burns's Poems, Dr. Stoddart proceeded to state that he could not agree with the late Mr. Buckle when he declared that next to Spain Scotland was the most superstitious and bigoted nation in Europe. The man who could make such a statement knew nothing of the work which Robert Burns accomplished for the people of Scotland. The effect of the publication of Burns's first volume of poems upon his countrymen was that Scotland woke from her long slumber of lethargy. Burns spoke for the heart glowing with the hottest passion, of love, of patriotism, of detestation of meanness, hypocrisy, and cant to a people prepared to shrivel at every word, at every homely but divine line of his verses. They had a strong educative influence upon the people of the peasantry of Scotland. They allayed fanaticism, and whatever harm some of these poems may have done, the influence was intellectually and morally stimulative and essentially good. Whatever their critics may say, he thought he might assert this, that the first work, the first homage which a great man gave to his country of the work which is in him as worthy of commemoration as the day of his birth or the day of his death.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The following telegrams are taken from Australian exchanges brought on by the steamer *Tuvalu*, which arrived here this morning:—

THE NEW ZEALAND QUESTION.
London, Aug. 13.—The *Telegraph*, a French newspaper representing the Republic, remarks that Australia had better recognize the fact that France will not evacuate the New Hebrides. Other French journals write in the same strain.

London, August 20.—Sir Graham Berry has an interview with Mr. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to-day, when he took occasion to press upon the Home Government the request that France should be asked to fix a date for the withdrawal of her troops from the New Hebrides.

London, August 21.—It is asserted and believed on good authority that it is the intention of France to retain possession of the New Hebrides pending the settlement of other matters between England and France.

Sir Graham Berry has not joined the colonial visitors in their recent trips to the provinces because he was fully engaged pressing a settlement of the New Hebrides question.

THE COLONISTS ABROAD.
August 13.—A party of colonialists arrived yesterday at Chester, and were entertained at lunch by the Mayor of the town. The Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of Chester, and the Duke of Devonshire, who were the guests of the Duke of Westminster, were warmly greeted on their arrival. The colonists afterwards drove to Eaton Hall, where they were the guests of the Duke of Westminster.

A number of colonial visitors proceeded from London to Dublin on Saturday. They were warmly greeted on their arrival. The colonists afterwards drove to Eaton Hall, where they were the guests of the Duke of Westminster.

August 18.—The colonial visitors at Lord Mayor's Banquet in Dublin were the guests of the Lord Mayor yesterday. They were shown over all the places of interest in the city, and were afterwards entertained at the Mansion House last night by the Lord Mayor.

The rooms were brilliantly decorated, but the British flags were conspicuously absent.

London, Aug. 20.—A large party of colonial visitors arrived in London yesterday. They were warmly greeted on their arrival. The colonists afterwards drove to Eaton Hall, where they were the guests of the Duke of Westminster.

THE IRISH IN IRELAND.
London, Aug. 13.—A number of members of the House of Commons, who were on a mission to the special consideration of the Irish affairs.

August 15.—The *Times* advises the Government to remodel the Church, and to deal with the House of Lords and the land and local government questions.

IRISH AFFAIRS.
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August 15.—The *Times* advises the Government to remodel the Church, and to deal with the House of Lords and the land and local government questions.

SOCIALISM IN BRUSSELS.
August 16.—Twenty thousand Socialists paraded the streets of Brussels yesterday, demanding universal suffrage.

A PROPOSED FEDERAL COUNCIL.
St. Daniel Cooper has written a letter to the *Standard* regarding the formation of a Federal Council of the British Empire, consisting of 30 members, Australasia and Canada to be entitled to four representatives each.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.
London, Aug. 16.—Mr. Michael Davitt addressed a gathering of 20,000 Irish Americans in Chicago yesterday. He declared that the Irish National party had abandoned their policy of revenge.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Chicago Convention meets to-morrow. It is reported that the participants of the dynamic party being disappointed with the policy of Mr. Parnell and his followers.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The chairman of the Chicago Irish Convention has dispatched a cable message to Mr. Parnell informing him that the proceedings at the Convention were of a united and harmonious character, and that the assembly cordially endorses the policy advocated by him for the settlement of the Irish difficulty.

London, Aug. 22.—The Chicago Irish Convention is favorable to Mr. Parnell's proposals that moral force should be relied on to effect the settlement of the Irish question.

SANDS NOT TO BE ANNEXED.
Berlin, Aug. 16.—It is announced that a mutual arrangement has been come to between the Powers interested in Samoa, whereby they agreed not to make any change in the status of the islands unless all the Powers concerned concur therein.

A joint commission has accordingly been dispatched to Samoa with the view of arriving at a definite settlement of affairs. The United States and Germany advocate the introduction of certain changes in the constitutional system, but Great Britain is opposed to any change at present.

BATUMI BEING HEAVILY FORTIFIED.
London, Aug. 17.—The Port of Batumi, on the black Sea, is being heavily fortified by Russia, and the garrison is to be strengthened.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.
London, Aug. 17.—A difficulty has arisen in connection with the Russo-Afghan frontier question. The Afghans declare that they will not yield up Khamiat to the Russians.

THE CANDIDACY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
London, Aug. 18.—It is reported that M. Jules Grévy, President of the French Republic, will shortly retire, and that he will be succeeded by M. de Freycinet.

SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS BY AN AMERICAN.
London, August 19.—Intelligence is handed to the fact that three British schooners, engaged in the seal fisheries in the Behring Sea, between Alaska and the Peninsula of Kamchatka, have been seized by an American man-of-war for alleged violation of the seal fishing regulations.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.
London, August 19.—Harvest operations in England have been hindered owing to bad weather.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MALTA.
London, August 19.—Heavy shocks of earthquakes were felt at Malta during the last few days, and considerable alarm is felt by the inhabitants of the island.

SERBIA AND BULGARIA.
Sofia, Aug. 19.—The joint Ottoman-Bulgarian Commission recently constituted for the purpose of settling the organic statute of Bulgaria, which has been holding its sittings here, has suspended operations, being unable to agree upon a common basis.

QUEENSLAND SEPARATION.
London, Aug. 20.—The Colonial Office has officially informed Dr. Abernethy, representative of the North Queensland Separation League, that the question whether the Crown possesses the power to deal with the matter of separation demanded by the league has been submitted to the new Crown law officers recently appointed. They will possibly give a different opinion to that given by their predecessors. In any case, no delay will take place in dealing with the question.

An amendment clause will shortly be introduced into Parliament, probably in the House of Lords, dealing with the Queensland Constitution Act.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.
London, Aug. 20.—The match Australia v. Wales, which was continued at Portsmouth to-day, when there was a large attendance, the weather being fine. The Australians, having 10 runs and no wickets down, resumed play, and made a good stand. Blackham played an excellent innings, and was bowled for 61. Bruce was bowled. The last wicket fell for 236, leaving the Englishmen in a minority of 53. The Englishmen in their second innings scored 55 for the loss of no wickets.

London, Aug. 21.—The match at Portmouth was resumed, and concluded to-day, in the presence of a moderate attendance.

The weather was fine, and a capital wicket was pitched. The Englishmen, who yesterday had scored 55 runs without the loss of a wicket, resumed their innings, and were not disposed of until they had scored 187, the principal scorers being Newham, caught 39; Humphries, not out, 51. The Australians then went in, and made a good stand. Palmer made 25, caught 3, not out, 60; and Trumble, not out, 30, winning the match with seven wickets to spare.

GOLD FOR NORTH AMERICA.
London, Aug. 20.—Gold to the value of £300,000 has been withdrawn from the banks for North America.

A STRAITS BURST.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—Intelligence received from Saratoff states that a large passenger steamer trading on the river Volga was burned and 200 persons perished.

London, Aug. 21.—A sailing machine has been arranged between Nelson, of New South Wales, and Larnach for 250 a side, to come off on the Thames on September 27.

THE LATEST ELECTION.
London, Aug. 21.—Mr. Ferguson, a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, has been elected by a majority for Leith, for which place Mr. Gladstone was returned unopposed at the late elections. Mr. Ferguson was opposed by two Unionist Liberals.

THE SALISBURY MYSTERY.
London, Aug. 21.—Sir Matthew White Ridley has been appointed President of the Board of Trade vice Sir Frederick Stanley, who has been elected to the peerage.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.
London, Aug. 21.—During the debate on the Irish question in the House of Commons last night, Mr. O'Connor, the representative of the Nationalist party, declared that the Government with regard to Irish affairs and denied that the verdict of the country at the recent general election was irrevocable. He declared that it was impossible for the Irish people to pay the judicial rents fixed in 1861.

London, Aug. 22.—The Russian occupation of Lazareff is unfounded.

THE NEW BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Says the *Standard*:—Once it became clear by the unqualified support of the British and the United Liberals to co-operate officially with the Conservative Party, that it was impossible for Lord Salisbury himself to resume his labours at the Foreign Office, no better appointment could possibly have been made than that of Mr. George Goschen, who has been appointed to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Goschen, who has been appointed to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a man of high standing in the House of Commons, and is well known to the public. He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1861, and has held various offices of importance.

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The Rev. Tudor Crisp, senior chaplain to the Forces, and the Rev. Sir Yvel Vyvyan, of Trelawney, Cornwall, then read the prayer of consecration, and the service concluded with the Benediction, pronounced by the Senior Chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Crisp then took the Quire, and Major Howard, the regimental colours, which they handed to the Prince, who handed them back to Lieut. Jarrett and Lieut. Daughlin.

Prince Albert Victor then said:—Colonel Graves, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Buffs—I am much rejoiced to have had an opportunity of coming here to-day to present these new colours, and it has added greatly to my pleasure to think that in performing this ceremony for the Buffs I have the privilege of doing so to a regiment which has done so much for the Empire in all parts of the world.

Colonel Graves, in reply, said:—I thank you, Sir, for the honour which you have done to me in presenting me with these new colours. These colours will have an additional value to us, knowing that they have been received from the hands of the Prince of Wales, who has so graciously bestowed them upon us.

The Buffs, or the old Holland Regiment, is the distinguished representative of that renowned body of British troops who fought in the cause of civil and religious liberty in the Netherlands, and the United States of America, during a struggle of more than seventy years, enabled the inhabitants of the United Provinces to wrest their country from the Spanish domination. Their origin is of a date which is almost lost in the mists of time, and the name of the regiment is a name of honour.

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